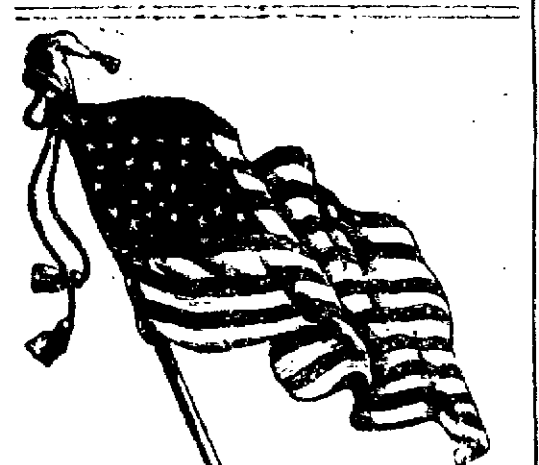


City of Janesville. Wednesday Evening, July 24, 1861. Official Paper of the City.



According to information received from the bank controller, the following banks have made their circulation par in the department either by substituting Wisconsin securities for their southern bonds, or by adding Wisconsin bonds to the remainder of their stock. An additional statement will be made to-day.

- The Banks Belonging their Securities up to Par.
- Bank of Green Bay.
 - Oskosh Commercial.
 - Bank of Sparta.
 - Corn Planters' Bank.
 - Exchange Bank of Darling & Co.
 - Frontier Bank.
 - Waukesha County Bank.
 - Soo Prairie Bank.
 - Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank.
 - Walworth County Bank.
 - Bank of the Interior.
 - Bank of Columbus.
 - Rockwell & Co.'s Bank.
 - St. Croix Valley Bank.
 - Bank of Moneka.
 - Bank of Fox Lake.
 - Northern Bank.

SNUBBING THE CONFEDERATE CONSTITUTION.—The people of Georgia were required to vote, on the 2d inst., on the ratification of the confederate constitution, and the result shows a cold indifference to that form of government which they are said to be so enthusiastically supporting that we were not prepared to see. The Savannah Sentinel says:—

The returns of the election of the 2d, in relation to the ratification of the new constitution, show a very meagre vote, and that the people cared almost nothing about the matter. In Bainbridge no election was held, and the Sumter Republican and Cartersville Express make no mention of any election in Sumter and Cass. So far as heard from the vote stands: for ratification 1,654, against 944—majority 740.

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED AT CAMP RANDALL.—The Madison Journal says:—"The news of the repulse of Gen. McDowell has produced no dispiriting effect upon the volunteers at Camp Randall. On the contrary, it has increased their desire to be without delay to the scene of active service. The announcement that they were to leave for Washington on Wednesday was received with deafening cheers by the 6th regiment. The boys threw up their caps, and hurrahed with the wildest enthusiasm. These demonstrations were subsequently followed by considerable hard swearing concerning the panic in Gen. McDowell's army, and the delay of General Patterson."

CROP PROSPECTS.—From Sheboygan Journal, July 17.—Spring wheat is coming along finely and promises an abundant yield.—Corn, potatoes, &c., are doing well.

From Mineral Point Tribune, July 16.—Wheat promises well. Oats and barley are heavy and promise a good yield. With favorable weather there will be a good crop of corn, and potatoes are abundant and look well.

From Oshkosh Courier.—The wheat fields in this section are making a promising show for a fair crop.

From Fort Atkinson Standard, July 18.—The crops in this section promise well. Rye is being cut, and yields well. Corn and potatoes look well, and wheat will be ready to cut in two weeks.

From Galeville Transcript.—With a few exceptions the prospect is quite flattering, but as a whole we think the crop will not exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ in quantity of what it was last year.

A MONSTROUS FREIGHT TRAIN.—The largest train of loaded cars that ever entered Chicago, came in over the Illinois Central railroad on Sunday evening, embracing 90 cars—over half a mile in length, containing about 900 tons of grain, for the Chicago market.

SPURS AT WASHINGTON.—One of the causes of the disastrous defeat near Manassas was doubtless the thorough acquaintance of the rebels with the movements at Washington, by means of spies. Mr. Raymond writes to the New York Times of the effects left at Fairfax by the flying secession troops:

One direct way was made of some significance. Gen. McDowell has had the topographical engineers under his charge employed for several weeks in preparing very minute and accurate maps of this portion of the state. It had been brought to a very high state of perfection, and was particularly valuable from the fact that no good maps of this county have ever before been made. A few photographic copies of this map were made a few days since for the use of the war department and of the officers engaged in the movement. One of these maps was found in the camp of the Palmetto Guards. Of course it could have come there only through the treachery of some person holding responsible position in our government.

THE PARLEY.—The Pope, according to information received at Paris, has signed an instrument creating a commission of five prelates, who shall have authority, in case of need, to elect a new provisional Pope, without convoking the college of cardinals.

It is no doubt the desire of every army and nation to possess the best implements of war, but great uncertainty prevails as to which are the most efficient. The principles of operation and the principles of mechanical construction embraced in the variety of weapons now brought before the public, are so different, and the opinions so numerous respecting their merits, that it is very difficult to arrive at proper conclusions respecting them. A few words on this subject, to bring the matter intelligently before those in authority and the public, may be of some service.

Rifled cannon are now held to be the most efficient for artillery purposes. Their aim is more accurate and their range much greater than the old smooth-bored cannon, hence they are more destructive. It now seems to be the object of military authorities everywhere to bring them into general use, and if one army is provided with rifled cannon, its adversary must obtain similar guns or light at a great disadvantage. For close engagements smooth-bored cannon must be employed for firing grape and canister; therefore, rifled cannon are the most effective at long ranges, smooth-bored guns must form a large portion of the effective artillery belonging to an army for action at close quarters.

There are two special classes of rifled cannon, respecting which there are divided opinions among military men and others. The one has a movable breech and is loaded at the rear; the other has a close cylinder behind, and is loaded at the muzzle. It is claimed for the breech-loaders that they can be loaded with less labor, are more convenient for receiving shot and shells, and that expanding shot are not required for them. The objections to them are, that they are more complicated and expensive in construction than muzzle-loaders, and they are more liable to get injured and become inoperative in action.

The greater simplicity of muzzle-loading cannon is admitted, but either winged shot or expanding shot is required for them. If muzzle-loading rifled cannon are equally as good as breech-loaders, all the sound old smooth-bored guns in our arsenals, forts and navy yards can be converted into serviceable and efficient rifled guns by simply grooving their insides, and this can be effected at a very small expense. This is, therefore, the important subject for consideration, as it now divides the opinions of very able military authorities.

The English and Prussian governments have given their countenance to the adoption of breech-loading rifled cannon, and the Belgian government has recently proposed to expend about \$7,000,000 on the re-construction of its artillery, adopting the Prussian screw-breech guns, which are said to be less dangerous in loading, more accurate in aim, and easier loaded than those which are charged at the muzzle. On the other hand, the French, Russian, Dutch and Swedish governments have adopted muzzle-loading rifled cannon, the Hollanders having converted a number of their old worn-out pieces into good rifled guns by a process which exhibits genuine economy and considerable ingenuity. In the arsenals of Holland there were a number of six-pounder or bronze guns which had become so defective by use that they were condemned to be re-melted and re-cast. A happy thought struck one of the engineers. He proposed to clean out the bores and partially fill them in with a re-casting of bronze metal and then rifle them. This suggestion was carried out, and the old six-pounder defective smooth-bored cannon have been converted into rifled guns. By this simple process the Dutch have obtained from their old condemned bronze guns as efficient light field pieces as those of France and Russia, at the expense of only seven dollars for each.

Those who have advocated the muzzle-loaders and condemned those which are charged at the rear, say that the latter have been tried and condemned long ago, and therefore they should not receive that attention which is now bestowed upon them. Such a charge is this should receive but little consideration; for revolving firearms were really among the most early that were tried, and in the Tower of London there is a firearm nearly two hundred years old, which has a revolving charge chamber operated on the same principle as the most approved modern revolvers; and yet such weapons became lost to the public until revived by the improved Colt pistol.

Every firearm should be judged upon a consideration of its own merits, after repeated trials, and not by the prejudices and interests of any man or party. This is the only way to arrive at right conclusions respecting the merits of any piece of mechanism.

Having paid considerable attention to various kinds of guns, we believe that every sound gun in our country may be converted, at a trifling expense, into a good and efficient rifled cannon by the simple operation of rifling. We consider it folly to expend large sums in obtaining new rifled cannon while old ones can be rendered nearly as good as the best that are made from new materials.

The public has read accounts of the Sawyer, and James, and the Hotchiss cannon, but the guns which have received such names are common rifled cannon. The names of the inventors of the peculiar shot which were fired with rifled cannon, have been transferred to the guns by correspondents of papers unacquainted with the inventions.

In the construction of new rifled cannon for loading at the muzzle, we believe it will be found advantageous to employ a screw-breech piece, to remain fixed in firing, but which, if a shot should get fast in loading, may be removed for the purpose of getting out the charge easily. This method of making muzzle-loading cannon would be an improvement, we believe, and the same principles of construction may also be applied with advantage to small arms.

HISTORICAL.—The first temperance society that ever existed in Wisconsin, or in any state west of Lake Michigan, was organized at Green Bay on the 30th of May, 1831. The first meeting was conducted by Hon. John Lawe, Hon. C. D. Doty, Rev. Richard F. Cadie, Rev. Samuel Mazzuchelli, Hon. Morgan L. Martin, Thos. L. Franks, and John V. Smith.

Rev. Samuel Mazzuchelli, Roman Catholic, was president and Rev. E. Cadie, Protestant Episcopal, was secretary of the meeting to organize the society and the first officers of the society were Hon. John D. Lawe, president, Hon. James D. Doty, and Hon. John P. Arndt, vice presidents; John V. Smydan, secretary and Rev. R. F. Cadie, treasurer.—Green Bay Advocate.

THREE OHIO COLONELS CAPTURED BY THE REBELS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.—Colonels Woodruff, DeVilliers and Neff were so eager to see the fray at Gettysburg, and to see the capture of the rebels, that they rushed out into the hands of the enemy. The capture of the colonels with the loss of a man is quite a novelty. It is likely that Gen. Cox can spare them without damage. Colonels who cannot otherwise be spared are poor stock for service.

Capt. Lowe also seems to have very little discretion in carrying out the direction that his orders gave him. On the whole, we think we can spare the colonels—except Col. Norton—quite as well as the confederates can afford to feed them, and if not exchanged during the war, it will be an excellent lesson to them on discipline.—Cincinnati Gazette.

BY TELEGRAPH. REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE. BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—11 A. M. Later accounts show that the number of our killed is much less than was at first supposed. Official lists are preparing as rapidly as possible.

Col. Munton, of New Hampshire, member of congress, lost an arm.

Gov. Sprague was in the thickest of the fight and presented a gallant appearance. The regiments which have suffered most are the Fire Zouaves, 69th New York, the Connecticut 1st, and the Massachusetts 1st and 5th.

A great number of members of congress and civilians were on the battle-field, and their flight added to the confusion.

The number of our troops actually engaged in the conflict did not exceed 20,000.

New York, July 23.

Commercial despatch.—Major Harris left with a flag of truce to-day to recover the body of Col. Cameron.

The assistant surgeon at Centerville says the killed and wounded will not exceed six hundred. Centerville was occupied last night by the Virginia cavalry, and scouts extended to Fairfax. They were very industriously engaged in packing up knapsacks, canteens, &c., on the road. No prospect of the traitors advancing.

The government is hourly receiving offers of regiments, which are accepted. Misfortune has had no disheartening effects.

Eighteen cannon were lost in the retreat. Capt. Dorr, of Hartford, shot an Alabama colonel and captured five rebels.

New York, July 23.

A private despatch says that the 1st regiment had seventy-five killed, one hundred and eight wounded and two hundred taken prisoners.

BALTIMORE, July 23.

A gentleman from valley of Virginia says Gen. Johnston left Winchester on Thursday morning and reached Manassas during the battle, 20,000 strong.

It was confidently asserted at Winchester that Gen. Johnston was killed at Manassas. Also reported, but not confirmed, that Gen. Jackson was killed.

Messengers sent from Manassas represent the enemy in a starving condition, and all the produce in the neighborhood as being seized and sent down. Suffering at Winchester was very great.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.

The Bulletin of this city has a special despatch, dated Monday evening, stating that Senator Wade had arrived at Washington. He states that he left two divisions of the army at Centerville. The enemy remained in their entrenchments. Gen. Tyler had thrown up entrenchments at Centerville. There was no prospect of an attack. Gov. Sprague spiked the 1st Rhode Island battery on the field.

Geo. P. Putnam, of New York, slept at Centerville Saturday night and in the morning walked to Alexandria with one hundred and fifty wagons. The main body of the army was then at Centerville.

New York, July 23.

The first regiment of Sickles' brigade left yesterday, and another regiment of the brigade will leave this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, July 23.

The Arabia from Liverpool, 13th, and Queenstown, 14th, arrived this afternoon.

Liverpool, July 13.

Breadstuffs—flour dull. Wheat dull and 24c lower.

CAIRO, July 23.

The rebels are rapidly organizing opposite here, in Kentucky.

It is correctly reported that Watkins is encamped, with 2,000 men, within seven miles of Bloomfield, Mo. He has no field pieces, and was poorly fed.

Clair Jackson and staff were at Memphis on Saturday last.

The loss of rebels at the fight at Manassas is estimated at 3,000.

DETROIT, July 23.

A private dispatch received here this afternoon from Manassas, via Richmond, says Col. Wilcox, commander of the second brigade, third division, is a prisoner at Manassas, slightly wounded.

New York, July 23.

A special account of the battle at Bull's Run says the single cause of the panic was the charge by a large body of cavalry among the teamsters and struggling soldiers who were in the rear of our main forces, between the Run and Centerville.

When Gen. McDowell found that his reserve was on the retreat, it was too late to counteract the mistake, and he then commanded the main body to fall back, which it did quickly and in good order.

The men, who had been fighting all day without food and water, were in a state of complete exhaustion.

A spectator, an Englishman, who was present at all the Crimean battles, says this fighting had been of the most splendid kind—such charges as the Fire Zouaves and the 69th Irish regiment, he had not seen at Inkermann or the Alma.

The following despatch from the secretary of war has just been received by the Union defence committee of this city.

WASHINGTON, July 22.

In reply to your telegram I will say, cheer on your friends to active exertions, that we may retrieve our misfortunes. We are making vigorous efforts to concentrate a large and irresistible army at this point. Regiments are now arriving. The works on the south side of the Potomac are being well manned. The capital is safe.

(Signed.) SIMON CAMERON.

WASHINGTON, July 23.

It is now ascertained that the killed will fall short of 1,000. The rebels did not follow our retreating force after they passed Bull's Run.

Col. Brestein of Pennsylvania, 26th regiment, returned to the battle field about 11 o'clock Sunday night and brought off six pieces of artillery, which he delivered to the commanding officer of the Potomac yesterday evening. He reports field clean and not an enemy in sight.

The president and secretary of war are vigorously at work organizing a powerful army. Within the last six hours over 6000 fresh men, with a number of batteries of artillery have been accepted. A number of regiments have arrived. Every day will bring immense reinforcements to the national capital. Ten new regiments will be in Baltimore early this evening. The response from every quarter has been most gratifying and truly patriotic.

Capt. Tyler received a letter this morning from Capt. Gibson of the Franklin brigade, dated Centerville, asking for horse fodder, from which it appears our troops are still there.

PROVIDENCE, July 23.

Lieut. Gov. Arnold has issued a proclamation paying tribute to our dead soldiers and calling for enlistment of more men.

A large and spirited meeting has been held this morning, to express the determination of Rhode Island to redouble her exertions in support of the government.

WASHINGTON, July 22.

The resolutions offered by Mr. Crittenden and passed by almost an unanimous vote in the house, declare that the present civil war has been forced upon us by the disunionists of the southern states, now in rebellion against the government of the United States; that in this national emergency, congress, banishing all feelings of

passion and resentment, will recollect only their duty to their country, that the war is not waged for conquest or subjugation, or interfering with the rights or established institutions of these states, but to maintain and defend the supremacy of the constitution with the rights and equality under it unimpaired; that as soon as these objects shall be accomplished, the war ought to cease.

QUINCY, July 23.

The secession cause in Missouri appears to have received a new impetus from late war news from the east. Persons who have arrived here report bands organizing in many parts. It is stated that seven thousand rebels were encamped at Monticello last night. Hannibal was expecting an attack from five hundred rebels last night, but it was postponed. The Home Guards are making preparation to resist an attack to-night. A small cannon was sent down from here this evening to aid them.

Nothing exciting heard to-day from our troops in Missouri. They appear to be engaged more as police than as active campaigners.

Thirty bundles of telegraph wire and other materials have arrived here, and other evidence points to the speedy construction of a line from Quincy to Palmyra, thus restoring connection by telegraph between the east and Fort Kearney via St. Joseph.

WASHINGTON, July 23.

Ten prisoners were brought in to-day.—They were Georgians and South Carolinians.

Gen. McClellan is expected here to-morrow.

Bulls found on the battle field show that the rebel arms are of English manufacture.

Some of the light batteries and single pieces of cannon, before reported lost, are being sent in; among them the rifled 32-pounders left on the field.

The entire loss in killed, wounded and missing, in the Ohio 1st and 2d regiments is reported at 40.

The utmost excitement continues to exist at Alexandria. Citizens anticipate an advance of the rebels within forty-eight hours. But fifty of Captain Leverage's Fire Zouaves, Co. B, have returned, out of ninety-seven. It is asserted that there are no federal troops either at or south of Fairfax Court House.

ST. LOUIS, July 23.

Advices from north Missouri are to the effect that Sunday morning, a body of Col. Smith's Missouri Zouaves went to Danville and arrested four men known to have been engaged in the late hanging of Col. Sharpe and Lieut. Jaeger, took them to the outskirts of the town and shot them.

One of them, Robert Terrell, was a lawyer, formerly editor of the Danville Herald.

Two men concerned in the same outrage were shot near Mexico, Audrain county, by company of cavalry under Capt. Smith. Four or five others of the same gang escaped on horseback. One of those shot was the captain of a company of rebels at Mexico, named Moultrie. Fully seven thousand troops are now stationed at various points on the line of the North Missouri Railroad.

It is reported that a large body of rebels from south-east Missouri are marching on Pilot Knob, the southern terminus of the Iron Mountain railroad, and that Col. Hand, stationed at that point, has sent for reinforcements.

CAIRO, Ill., July 23.

Rebels are rapidly organizing opposite here, in Kentucky. It is reported that Watkins with 2000 men is encamped seven miles from Bloomfield, Missouri. He has no field pieces, and his men are poorly armed. Clair Jackson and staff were at Memphis Saturday last. An attack on Bird's Point is threatened. The loss of the rebels in the fight at Manassas is estimated by them to be 3,000.

LIVERPOOL, July 23.

The Arabia, from Liverpool 18th, and Queenstown 14th, arrived this p. m.

Prince Napoleon and wife would sail from Lisbon on the 8th for New York.

The archbishop of Ferrara, Cardinal Hannelli, is likely to succeed to the papal chair in case of the Pope's death.

The new Sultan of Turkey has dismissed his seraglio, and retains only one wife.

Special despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, July 23.

The news from Jefferson City that the convention has vacated the chair of its late president (Gen. Sterling Price) and elected Hon. Robert Wilson to preside instead, gives great satisfaction here. The vote on the resolution reveals but three changes since the session in February, one of whom is Major Wright of this city. He was elected as an unconditional Unionist, but now denounces the government. He has become very unpopular already, and was repeatedly called to order during his speech.

The news of McDowell's reverses in Virginia makes the Unionists in the convention more resolute, and more firmly in favor of cleaning out Clair Jackson.

There is a feverish feeling in town, caused by vague reports that rebel troops from Arkansas are in Missouri, marching on Pilot Knob, and Iron Mountain Road. News from Springfield to the 20th inst. state that Gen. Sweeney has been ordered to Washington. Another report says he had left with 500 men for Forsyth, on White River.

On the 19th, forty residents of Carroll and Marion counties, Arkansas, arrived in Gen. Lyon's camp, and enlisted for three years. They say many of their neighbors would follow, if they could.

Government is buying new wheat around Springfield.

McCulloch is reported to have fallen back on Fort Smith, leaving Jackson without a military leader. The latter has 10,000 raw, undisciplined and poorly armed men in camp. He has desolated the surrounding country.

Six hundred of Sigel's regiment have enlisted for the war.

Judge Catron refused two rebel applications for writs of habeas corpus from Pilot Knob to-day.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial.

WASHINGTON, July 22.

This city is wrapped in profound gloom. Both houses of congress adjourned early, being wholly indisposed to business. The various regiments are slowly regathering. The utmost possible satisfaction is felt at the appointment of McClellan to this department. Soldiers hail it as a good omen.

Russell, of the London Times, says he never in his life saw such fighting as yesterday. Four hours, he says, both armies stood up to a kind of conflict, which for valor, endurance and pertinacity, was unequalled.

Loading congressmen, many of whom were witnesses of the action, loudly condemn the generals on the field for ordering a premature attack instead of fortifying and awaiting reinforcements. This is the universal verdict of every man who knows the situation.

A BIG SWINDLE.—The steamer City of Alton has sent in a bill for services rendered the United States government, claiming 24 days' services, at \$500 per day, and \$12,000 for extraordinary risks. In addition to this she claims \$4,000 for a trip to Cairo, making a sum total of about \$25,000 for about thirty days' services, which, under all the circumstances, is certainly a very reasonable and modest charge.—St. Louis Democrat.

D. A. Brown, of Massachusetts, has a tame rat which he has trained to catch and devour flies. It is a pity that all rats caught should be as usefully employed.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, July 23.

Midnight.—Gen. Tyler is in the city to-night. He says he knows nothing about federal troops throwing up entrenchments at Centerville.

Herald's Despatch.—About 20,000 men have been ordered here from different states. Governors of the several states of New England and New York respond nobly.

The President and Secretary Seward visited fortifications on the Virginia side to-day. They were received by the gallant 6th with the greatest enthusiasm.

The President asked if they intended to re-enlist. They replied "Yes, if the President desired." He announced emphatically that he did and wrote them a letter commending them on their brave and heroic conduct, and expressed a hope that they would enlist for the war, which was received with cheers and a determination was expressed to go in for the war and stand by the government and flag forever.

The barbarities practiced by rebels at the battle of Bull's Run are unparalleled. A private of the 1st Connecticut regiment found a wounded rebel lying in the sun, and carried him gently to the shade and gave him a drink from his canteen. The rebel revived, and instantly shot his benefactor. Another instance where a number of our wounded were placed together in the shade, were deliberately fired upon by the rebel cavalry.

The Michigan regiments at the time marched up to one of the heaviest of the rebel batteries, which had several times been successfully charged by the N. Y. Fire Zouaves. They were exposed to a terrible fire by artillery and rifles. They, as well as the Zouaves, were without support, and after three ineffectual attempts, were compelled to abandon the effort to take the battery. In this charge, Col. Wilcox, who is reported wounded and taken prisoner, was reported killed. Total number killed of regiment is estimated at 40. It is the general opinion of nearly all officers that the loss of the enemy is nearly twice as great as ours.

Times Despatch says our lost and wounded will be three times that number. The surgeon in charge of the hospital at Centerville states that when he left there yesterday morning the rebel pickets were within 100 rods of the village. There were 120 men in the hospital when he retired.

During the fight the rebels carried the American flag to deceive our men. Rebel sharpshooters also fired on Vivandiers.—Rebels also shot at ambulances bringing off wounded. They also fired point blank at the hospital buildings.

Senator Breckinridge visited the rebel prisoners taken at Fairfax Court House and Centerville, and in his intercourse with them does not conceal his sympathy with their cause.

Tribune's despatch says Seymour, of Anderson's command in Sumter, was actively engaged yesterday in disposing of the army in defensive works in Virginia to the best advantage. Several fresh regiments were posted in the entrenchments, lying on their arms all night, but nothing was seen of the rebels, they not having ventured beyond Centerville.

It is reported to-day that the rebels are evacuating Manassas, and moving toward Richmond. About noon long trains of baggage wagons were seen going towards Manassas from the enemy's lines, showing that they were at that time preparing for a backward movement.

BALTIMORE, June 23.

Special to the Tribune says letters have been received here from Richmond, communicating intelligence that Gen. Lee left that city on the 18th inst., with a large force for Lynchburg, on his way to intercept Gen. McClellan.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, July 24.

Intelligence of this morning says: We learn that two intelligent members in Ellsworth's Zouaves arrived here last night—one of whom left Centerville at 4 p. m., the other left Fairfax Court House at 12 m.—They both report that up to that time, at these respective points, no secession force had appeared which would seem sufficiently to indicate that it is any part of their purpose to undertake anything like an advance towards Washington. Affairs wear a more cheerful aspect to-day. Fresh troops are continually arriving. Baggage wagons and commissariat supplies seem to be as plentiful as heretofore, and altogether there is a gathering up of army fragments.

Boston, July 24.

Two thousand kegs of powder and one million ball cartridges were sent from Watertown arsenal yesterday for sent of war. A letter received from New Bedford states that the gunboat Massachusetts had a two hours' engagement, on the 9th, with the rebel party on ship Island, at South Mississippi. Massachusetts was damaged in rigging.

WASHINGTON, July 21.

Information was received this morning that the confederate pickets extend to where Tyler's party encamped, in the neighborhood of Fall's Church.

Most serious apprehension is still felt for Hon. Alfred Ely. Major Bidwell, of the 1st Michigan regiment, who assumed command of the regiment after Col. Wilcox fell, is busily engaged gathering up his men. He estimates that 20 or 30 will cover the killed, and in his opinion the number of the wounded is not large. Business in the war department to-day is remarkably heavy. Illinois has offered 17, and Indiana 10 additional regiments.

WASHINGTON, July 24.

In the present confused condition of affairs it is impossible to procure full lists of killed and wounded. There cannot yet be any official report giving information. Names of such as can be ascertained will be transmitted as soon as received.

ST. LOUIS, July 24.

The Springfield correspondent of the Democrat, under date of the 20th, writes as follows:

Col. Seigel and Solomon are reorganizing their regiments for three years service, securing many recruits from this vicinity. The entire force now here is over 8,000, nearly all will re-enlist for three years.—Gen. Sweeney, with a force of 1,200 men, starts for Forsyth, on White River, in Taney county.

Lyon's command left Campbell, 2 miles northwest of here to-day, will go into camp at Little Rock, 10 miles west on the western road. Other offensive movements will be made next week. McCulloch is still at Camp Walker, Arkansas, with 6,000 well armed troops. Jackson is some 12 or 15 miles this side with 10,000 poorly armed and undisciplined men.

Home guards have been relieved of active duty and are now harvesting their crops. Much complaint is made at the tardiness with which our troops were supplied with necessary stores and provisions.

PORT MONROE, July 23.

An important movement from Old Point was to have taken place to-day, but has been postponed in consequence of unfortunate news from Washington. Our troops are impatient to avenge the disasters at Great Bethel and Bull's Run.

The gun boat Egerman, stationed at Newport News, was yesterday allowed to pass up James river. She was probably to load with iron, destined for Richmond. Only

six shots were fired at her. The confederates in the vicinity are allowed to do quite as they please.

GEN. POMEROY'S BILL TO SUPPRESS THE REBELLION, JULY 16TH.—Mr. Pomeroxy asked, and by unanimous consent obtained, leave to bring in the following bill; which was read twice, and ordered to lie on the table and be printed:

A BILL TO SUPPRESS THE SLAVEHOLDERS' REBELLION.

WHEREAS, by article first, section eight, of the Constitution of the United States, Congress has power to provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States, "to raise and support armies," to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces, "to provide for the calling forth of the militia to execute the laws of the Union," "to suppress insurrection and rebel invasion," and to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers; and whereas the original thirteen states by a mutual pledge of both people and states to a republican form of government, guaranteed to each by the united force of all; and whereas in securing this end, if to repel the encroachments of despotic institutions from without be the well settled policy of this American government, much more it is essential to its self preservation that, in "providing for the general welfare," the united government should crush from the soil of the Union every germ of despotism that threatens its liberties; and whereas slavery in this republic has culminated in a formidable rebellion, which threatens the liberties of the whole nation; and whereas the rise of the slave power within its limits proves how utterly incompatible with republican institutions is every form of despotism; and whereas the great question before the nation, which is called upon to settle now—and settle forever—once for all, and for which the loyal people and states of this country are pouring out their blood and lavishing their treasure, is, whether American slavery shall die or American freedom shall live; therefore, by virtue of the Constitution, as herein set forth, and as a great military necessity forced upon us by this rebellion—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That, from and after the passage of this act, there shall be no slavery or involuntary servitude in any of the states of this Union that claim to have succeeded from the government, and are in open and armed resistance to the execution of the laws and the provisions of the Constitution of the United States.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That immediately upon the passage of this act, the President of the United States shall cause his proclamation to be issued, setting forth the immediate and unconditional emancipation of all persons held as slaves in any of the aforesaid states, under the laws thereof. And also ordering all officers to give protection to all such emancipated slaves, and accept the services of all who may tender them in behalf of the government, if in the judgment of such officers such services shall be useful or necessary to the prosecution of the war.

The direct taxation bill, as reported, imposes a tax of \$30,000,000 on real estate and slaves, distributed through the states and territories. The necessary assessors and collectors are provided for. The bill also proposes to tax stills, boilers, and other utensils used in distilling spirituous liquors fifteen cents on every gallon of capacity. Fermented and malt liquors are to be taxed five cents on a gallon, and spirituous liquors ten cents on a gallon. Vehicles used exclusively for the transportation of merchandise are to be free, but carriages are to be taxed; those valued at \$50 are to be taxed \$1; those over \$1,000 will be taxed \$50, with intermediate rates in proportion to the value of the vehicle.

MARRIED.

In Bradford, July 22d, at the house of J. O. Fuller, esq., by Rev. H. O. Jones, Mr. EDWIN DICKENS and Mrs. TAMAR M. CAMPBELL, all of Bradford, Rock county, Wis.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT!

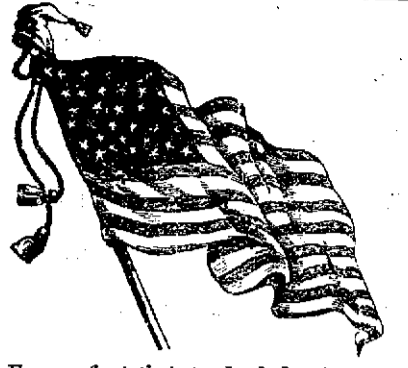
Miss Adah Isaacs Menken, THE world-renowned Actress and Actress with one of her most extraordinary talents, will appear at the Theatre Royal, on Wednesday Evening, July 24th, AT LAPPIN'S HALL, to contend with Riders and Buffoons from Shakespeare, Dickens, Adair, P. W. Williams and many other of the most celebrated ancient and modern authors. ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

AMERICAN WATCHES!

MADE BY THE American Watch Company, AT WALTHAM, MASS. THE BEST WATCH MADE. A GOOD American constantly on hand and for sale at Wholesale and Retail. Clocks, Silver Ware, Jewelry, &c. All goods sold by me are warranted to give satisfaction or my money refunded. Particular attention paid to repairing Fine Watches. Jewelry and Clocks repaired and cleaned in good style. CASE PAID FOR OLD SILVER. J. C. SHAULDRON, No. 1, Myer's Block.

ECHLIN & FOOTE, Merchant Tailors,

READY-MADE CLOTHING, CLOTHS, CLO



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming over us!

The Banks Bringing their Securities up to Par.

According to information received from the bank controller, the following banks have made their circulation par in the department either by substituting Wisconsin securities for their southern bonds, or by adding Wisconsin bonds to the remainder of their stock. An additional statement will be made to-day.

Bank of Green Bay.
Oshkosh Commercial.
Bank of Sparta.
Corn Planters' Bank.
Exchange Bank of Darling & Co.
Frontier Bank.
Waukesha County Bank.
Sun Prairie Bank.
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank.
Walworth County Bank.
Bank of the Interior.
Bank of Columbus.
Rockwell & Co's Bank.
St. Croix Valley Bank.
Bank of Moneka.
Bank of Fox Lake.
Northern Bank.

STUBBING THE CONFEDERATE CONSTITUTION.—The people of Georgia were required to vote, on the 2d inst., on the ratification of the confederate constitution, and the result shows a cold indifference to that form of government which they are said to be so enthusiastically supporting that we were not prepared to see. The Savannah Sentinel says:—

The returns of the election of the 2d, in relation to the ratification of the new constitution, show a very meagre vote, and that the people cared almost nothing about the matter. In Bainbridge no election was held, and the Sumter Republican and Cartersville Express make no mention of any election in Sumter and Cass. So far as heard from the vote stands: for ratification 1,654, against 944—majority 740.

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED AT CAMP RANDALL.—The Madison Journal says:—"The news of the repulse of Gen. McDowell has produced no dispiriting effect upon the volunteers at Camp Randall. On the contrary, it has increased their desire to be transferred without delay to the scene of active service. The announcement that they were to leave for Washington on Wednesday was received with deafening cheers by the 5th regiment. The boys threw up their caps, and hurrahed with the wildest enthusiasm. These demonstrations were subsequently followed by considerable hand waving concerning the panic in Gen. McDowell's army, and the delay of General Patterson."

CROP PROSPECTS.—From Sheboygan Journal, July 17.—Spring wheat is coming along finely and promises an abundant yield. Corn, potatoes, &c., are doing well.

From Mineral Point Tribune, July 16.—Wheat promises well. Oats and barley are heavy and promise a good yield. With favorable weather there will be a good crop of corn, and potatoes are abundant and look well.

From Oshkosh Courier.—The wheat fields in this section are making a promising show for a fair crop.

From Fort Atkinson Standard, July 18.—The crops in this section promise well. Rye is being cut, and yields well. Corn and potatoes look well, and wheat will be ready to cut in two weeks.

From Galesville Transcript.—With a few exceptions the prospect is quite flattering, but as a whole we think the crop will not exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ in quantity of what it was last year.

A MONSTROUS FREIGHT TRAIN.—The largest train of loaded cars that ever entered Chicago, came in over the Illinois Central railroad on Sunday evening, embracing 90 cars—over half a mile in length, containing about 900 tons of grain for the Chicago market.

SPIES AT WASHINGTON.—One of the causes of the disastrous defeat near Manassas was doubtless the thorough acquaintance at Washington, by means of spies, of Mr. Raymond's visit to the New York Times of the effects left at Fairfax by the flying secession troops.

One discovery was made of some significance. Gen. McDowell had had the topographical engineers under his charge employed for several weeks in preparing very minute and accurate maps of this portion of the state. It had been brought to a very high state of perfection, and was particularly valuable from the fact that no good maps of this country have ever before been made. A few photographic copies of this map of the war department and of the officers engaged in the movement. One of these maps was found in the camp of the Palmetto Guards. Of course it could have come there only through the treachery of some person holding responsible position in our government.

THE PAPACY.—The Pope, according to information received at Paris, has signed an instrument creating a commission of five prelates, who shall have authority, in case of need, to elect a new provisional Pope, without convoking the college of cardinals.

From the Scientific American.
What Guns are Best.

It is no doubt the desire of every army and nation to possess the best implements of war, but great uncertainty prevails as to which are the most efficient. The principles of operation and the principles of mechanical construction embraced in the variety of weapons now brought before the public are so different, and the opinions so numerous respecting their merits, that it is very difficult to arrive at proper conclusions respecting them. A few words on this subject, to bring the matter intelligently before those in authority and the public, may be of some service.

Rifled cannon are now held to be the most efficient for artillery purposes. Their aim is more accurate, and their range much greater than the old smooth-bored cannon, hence they are more destructive. It now seems to be the object of military authorities everywhere to bring them into general use, and if an army is provided with rifled cannon, its adversary must obtain similar guns or fight at a great disadvantage. For close engagements smooth-bored cannon must always be employed for firing grape and canister; therefore, rifled cannon are the most effective at long ranges, smooth-bored guns must form a large portion of the effective artillery belonging to an army for action at close quarters.

There are two special classes of rifled cannon, respecting which there are divided opinions among military men and others. The one has a movable breech and is loaded at the rear; the other has a close cylinder behind, and is loaded at the muzzle. It is claimed for the breech-loaders that they can be loaded with less labor, are more convenient for receiving shot and shells, and that expanding shot are not required for them. The objections to them are, that they are more complicated and expensive in construction than muzzle-loaders, and are more liable to get injured and become inoperable in action.

The greater strength of muzzle-loading cannon is admitted, but either winged shot or expanding shot is required for them. Muzzle-loading rifled cannon are equally as good as breech-loaders, all the sound old smooth-bored guns in our arsenals, forts and navy yards can be converted into serviceable and efficient rifled guns by simply grooving their insides, and this can be effected at a very small expense. This is, therefore, the important subject for consideration, as it now divides the opinions of very able military authorities.

The English and Prussian governments have given their countenance to the adoption of breech-loading rifled cannon, and the Belgian government has recently proposed to expend about \$3,000,000 for the re-construction of its artillery, adopting the Prussian screw-breech guns, which are said to be less dangerous in loading, more accurate in aim, and easier loaded than those which are ranged at the muzzle. On the other hand, the French, Russian, Dutch and Swedish governments have all declared in favor of muzzle-loading rifled cannon, the Hollanders having converted a number of their old worn-out pieces into good rifled guns by a process which exhibits genuine economy and considerable ingenuity. In the arsenals of Holland there were a number of six-pounder bronze guns which had become so defective by use that they were condemned to be remelted and re-cast. A happy thought struck one of the engineers. He proposed to clear out the barrels and partially fill them with a re-casting of bronze metal, and then rifle them. This suggestion was carried out, and the old six-pounder defective smooth-bored cannon have been converted into rifled guns. By this simple process the Dutch have obtained from their old condemned bronze guns as efficient light field pieces as those of France and Russia, at the expense of only seven dollars for each.

Those who have advocated the muzzle-loading, and condemned those which are charged at the rear, say that the latter have been tried and condemned long ago—that they were the earliest class of guns made, therefore they should not receive that attention which is now bestowed upon them. Such a charge as this should receive but little consideration, for revolving firearms were really among the most early that were tried, and in the Tower of London there is a fine and nearly two hundred years old, which has revolving charge chamber operated on the same principle as the most approved modern revolvers; and yet such weapons became lost to the public until revived by the improved Colt pistol.

Every firearm should be judged upon a consideration of its own merits, after repeated trials, and not by the prejudices and interests of any man or party. This is the only way to arrive at right conclusions respecting the merits of any piece of mechanism.

Having paid considerable attention to various kinds of guns, we believe that every sound gun in our country may be made to do at a trifling expense, into a good and efficient rifled cannon by the simple operation of rifling. We consider it folly to expend large sums in obtaining new rifled cannon while old ones can be rendered nearly as good as the best that are made from new materials.

The public has read accounts of the Sawney and James, and the Hotchkiss cannon, but the guns which have received such names are common to all the armies—that the names of the inventors of the peculiar style which were fired with rifled cannon, have been transferred to the guns by correspondents of papers unacquainted with the inventions.

In the construction of new rifled cannon for loading at the muzzle, we believe it will be found advantageous to employ a screw-breech piece, to remain fixed in firing, but may be removed for the purpose of getting out the charges. This method of making muzzle-loading cannon would be a great improvement, we believe, and the same principles of construction may also be applied with advantage to small arms.

HISTORICAL.—The first temperance society that ever existed in Wisconsin, or in any state west of Lake Michigan, was organized at Green Bay on the 30th of May, 1831. The first meeting was conducted by Hon. John Lawe, Hon. J. D. Doty, Rev. Richard F. Cadle, Rev. Samuel Mazzuchelli, Hon. Morgan L. Martin, Thos. L. Franks, and John Y. Smith.

Rev. Samuel Mazzuchelli, Roman Catholic, was president and Rev. R. F. Cadle, Protestant Episcopal, was secretary of the meeting to organize the society, and the first officers of the society were Hon. John D. Lawe, president, Hon. James D. Doty, and Hon. John P. Arndt, vice president, John V. Suydam, secretary and Rev. R. F. Cadle, treasurer.—Green Bay Advocate.

THREE OHIO COLONELS CAPTURED BY THE REBELS IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.—Colonels Woodruff, DeVilliers and Neff were so eager to see the fray at Scary Creek, on the Kanawha, that they rushed out contrary to orders, and thereby fell into the hands of the enemy. The capture of the colonels without the loss of a man is quite a novel thing in military history. The colonels can spare them without damage. Colonels who cannot obey orders are not fit for service. Capt. Lowe also seems to have very little discretion in carrying out the direction that his orders gave him. On the whole, we think we can spare the colonels—except Col. Norton—quite as well as the confederates can afford to lose them, and if not exchanged during the war, it will be an excellent lesson to them on discipline.—Cincinnati Gazette.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—11 A. M.
Later accounts show that the number of our killed is much less than was at first supposed. Official lists are preparing as rapidly as possible.

Col. Maunton, of New Hampshire, member of congress, lost an arm.

Col. Lamon was slightly wounded.

Gov. Sprague was in the thickest of the fight and presented a gallant appearance.

The regiments which have suffered most are the Fire Zouaves, 69th New York, the Connecticut 1st, and the Massachusetts 1st and 5th.

A great number of members of congress and civilians were on the battle-field, and the night added to the confusion.

The number of our troops actually engaged in the conflict did not exceed 20,000.

New York, July 23.
Commercial despatch.—Major Harris left with a flag of truce to recover the body of Col. Cameron.

The assistant surgeon at Centerville says the killed and wounded will not exceed six hundred.

Centerville was occupied last night by the Virginia cavalry, and scouts extended to Fairfax. They were very indistinctly engaged in picking up knapsacks, canteens, &c., on the road. No prospect of the traitors advancing.

The government is hourly receiving offers of regiments, which are accepted. Misfortune has had no disheartening effects.

Eighteen cannon were lost in the retreat.

Capt. Dorr, of Hartford, shot an Alabama colonel and captured five rebels.

New York, July 23.
A private despatch says that the 71st regiment had seventy-five killed, one hundred and eighty wounded and two hundred taken prisoners.

Baltimore, July 23.
A gentleman from valley of Virginia says Gen. Johnston left Winchester on Thursday noon and reached Manassas during the battle 26,000 strong.

It was confidently asserted at Winchester that Gen. Johnston was killed at Manassas. Also reported, but not confirmed, that Gen. Jackson was killed.

Messages sent from Manassas represent the enemy in a shocking condition, and all the produce in the neighborhood as being seized and sent down. Suffering at Winchester was very great.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.
The Bulletin of this city has a special despatch, dated Monday evening, stating that Senator Wade had arrived at Washington. He states that he left two divisions of the army at Centerville. The enemy were in a shocking condition, and all the produce in the neighborhood as being seized and sent down. Suffering at Winchester was very great.

Geo. P. Putnam, of New York, slept at Centerville Saturday night and in the morning walked to Alexandria with one hundred and fifty wagons. The main body of the army was then at Centerville.

New York, July 23.
The first regiment of Sickles' brigade left yesterday, and another regiment of the brigade will leave this afternoon.

ALBANY, July 23.
The Arabia from Liverpool, 13th, and Queenstown, 14th, arrived this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, July 23.
Breadstuffs—flour dull. Wheat dull and 2s 3d lower.

Cairo, July 23.
The rebels are rapidly organizing opposite here, in Kentucky.

It is correctly reported that Watkins is encamped with 2,000 men, within seven miles of Bloomfield, Mo. He has no field pieces, and was poorly fed.

Claib Jackson and staff were in Memphis Saturday last.

The loss of rebels at the fight at Manassas is estimated at 3,000.

DETROIT, July 23.
A private dispatch received here this afternoon from Manassas, via Richmond, says Col. Wilcox, commander of the second brigade, third division, is a prisoner at Manassas, slightly wounded.

New York, July 23.
A special account of the battle at Bull's Run says the single cause of the panic was the charge by a large body of cavalry among the teamsters and struggling soldiers who were in the rear of our main forces, between the Run and Centerville.

When Gen. McDowell found that his reserve was on the retreat, it was too late to command the mistake, and he then commanded the main body to fall back, which it did quietly and in good order.

The men, who had been fighting all day without food and water, were in a state of complete exhaustion.

A spectator, an Englishman, who was present at all the Crimean battles, says this fighting had been of the most splendid kind—such charges as the Fire Zouaves and the 69th Irish regiment, he had not seen at Inkermann or the Alma.

The following despatch from the secretary of war has just been received by the Union defense committee of this city:

WASHINGTON, July 23.
In reply to your telegram I will say, cheer up your friends to active exertions, that we may retrieve our misfortunes. We are making vigorous efforts to concentrate a large and irresistible army at this point. Regiments are now arriving. The works on the south side of the Potomac are being well manned. The capital is safe.

(Signed.) SIMON CAMERON.
WASHINGTON, July 23.
It is now ascertained that the killed will fall short of 1,000. The rebels did not follow our retreating force after they passed Bull's Run.

Col. Brestein of Pennsylvania, 26th regiment, returned to the battle field about 11 o'clock Sunday night and brought off six pieces of artillery, which he delivered to the commanding officer of the Potomac yesterday evening. He reports field clean and not an enemy in sight.

The president and secretary of war are vigorously at work organizing a powerful army. Within the last six hours over 60,000 fresh men, with a number of batteries of artillery have been accepted. A number of regiments have arrived. Every day will bring immense reinforcements to the national capital. Ten new regiments will be in Baltimore early this evening. The response from every quarter has been most gratifying and truly patriotic.

Capt. Tyler received a letter this morning from Capt. Gibson, of the Franklin brigade, dated Centerville, asking for horse fodder from which it appears our troops are still there.

PROVIDENCE, July 23.
Lieut. Gen. Arnold has issued a proclamation paying a tribute to our dead soldiers and calling for enlistment of more men.

A large and spirited meeting has been held this morning, to express the determination of Rhode Island to redouble her exertions in support of the government.

passion and resentment, will recollect only their duty to their country, that the war is not waged for conquest or subjugation, or interfering with the rights or established institutions of these states, but to maintain and defend the supremacy of the constitution with the rights and equality under it unimpaired; that as soon as these objects shall be accomplished, the war ought to cease.

QUINCY, July 23.
The secession cause in Missouri appears to have received a new impetus from late war news from the east. Persons who have arrived here report bands of rebels in many parts. It is stated that seven thousand rebels were encamped at Monticello last night. Hannibal was expecting an attack from five hundred rebels last night, but it was postponed. The Home Guards are making preparation to resist an attack to-night. A small cannon was sent down from here this evening to aid them.

Nothing exciting heard to-day from our troops at Missouri. They appear to be engaged more as police than as active campaigners.

Thirty bundles of telegraph wire and other materials have arrived here, and other evidence points to the speedy construction of a line from Quincy to Palmyra, thus restoring connection by telegraph between the east and Fort Kearney via St. Joseph.

WASHINGTON, July 23.
Ten prisoners were brought in to-day. They were Georgians and South Carolinians.

Gen. McClellan is expected here to-morrow.

Balls found on the battle-field show that the rebel arms are of English manufacture. Some of the light batteries and single pieces of cannon, before reported lost, are being sent in; among them the rifled 32-pounders left on the field.

The entire loss in killed, wounded and missing, in the Ohio 1st and 2d regiments is reported at 40.

The utmost excitement continues to exist at Alexandria. Citizens anticipate an advance of the rebels within forty-eight hours. But fifty of Captain Leverage's Fire Zouaves, Co. E, have returned, out of ninety-seven. It is asserted that there are no federal troops either at or south of Fairfax Court House.

St. Louis, July 23.
Advices from north Missouri are to the effect that Sunday morning, a body of Col. Smith's Missouri Zouaves went to Danville and arrested four men known to have been engaged in the late hanging of Col. Shaw and Lieut. Jaeger, took them to the outskirts of the town and shot them.

One of them, Robert Terrell, was a lawyer, formerly editor of the Danville Herald. Two men concerned in the same outrage were shot near Mexico, Audrain county, Mo. Four of five others of the same gang escaped on horseback. One of those shot was the captain of a company of rebels at Meriame, named Moultrie. Fully seven thousand troops are now stationed at various points on the line of the North Missouri Railroad.

It is reported that a large body of rebels from south-east Missouri are marching on Pilot Knob, the southern terminus of the Iron Mountain railroad, and that Col. Bland, stationed at that point, has sent for reinforcements.

Cairo, Ill., July 23.
Rebels are rapidly organizing opposite here, in Kentucky. It is reported that Watkins with 2000 men is encamped seven miles from Bloomfield, Missouri. He has no field pieces, and his men are poorly armed. Claib Jackson and staff were in Memphis Saturday last. An attack on Bird's Point is threatened. The loss of the rebels in the fight at Manassas is estimated by them to be 3,000.

ALBANY, July 23.
The Arabia, from Liverpool 18th, and Queenstown 14th, arrived this afternoon.

PRINCE NAPOLEON and wife would sail from Lisbon on the 8th for New York.

The archbishop of Ferrara, Cardinal Hancilli, is likely to succeed to the papal chair in case of the Pope's death.

The new Sultan of Turkey has dismissed his seraglio, and retains only one wife.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
WASHINGTON, July 23.
The news from Jefferson City that the convention has vacated the chair of its late president (Gen. Sterling Price) and elected Gen. Robert Wilson to preside instead, gives great satisfaction here. The vote on the resolution reverting to the Union since the session in February, one of whom is Major Wright of this city. He was elected as an unconditional Unionist, but now denounces the government. He has become very unpopular already, and was repeatedly called to order during his speech.

The news of McDowell's reverses in Virginia makes the Unionists in the convention more resolute, and more firmly in favor of clearing out Claib Jackson.

There is a feverish feeling in town, caused by vague reports that rebel troops from Arkansas are in Missouri, marching on Pilot Knob, and Iron Mountain Road. News from Springfield to the 20th inst., states that Gen. Sweeney has been ordered to Washington. Another report says he had left with 500 men for Forsyth, on White River.

On the 19th, forty residents of Carroll and Marion counties, Arkansas, arrived in Gen. Lyon's camp, and enlisted for three years. They say many of their neighbors would follow, if they could.

Government is buying new wheat around Springfield.

McCulloch is reported to have fallen back on Fort Smith, leaving Jackson without a military leader. The latter has 10,000 raw, undisciplined and poorly armed men in camp. He has desolated the surrounding country.

Six hundred of Sigel's regiment have enlisted for the war.

Judge Catron refused two rebel applications for writs of habeas corpus from Pilot Knob to-day.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE CINCINNATI COMMERCIAL.
WASHINGTON, July 22.
This city is wrapped in profound gloom. Both houses of congress adjourned early, being wholly indisposed to business. The various regiments are slowly regathering. The utmost possible satisfaction is felt at the appointment of McClellan to this department. Soldiers hail it as a good omen.

Russell, of the London Times, says he never in his life saw such fighting as yesterday. Four hours, he says, both armies stood up to a kind of conflict, which for vigor, endurance and pertinacity, was unequalled.

Leading congressmen, many of whom were witnesses of the action, loudly condemn the generals on the field, for ordering a premature attack instead of fortifying and awaiting reinforcements. This is the universal verdict of every man who knows the situation.

A BIG SWINDLE.—The steamer City of Alton has sent in a bill for services rendered the United States government, claiming 24 days' services, at \$500 per day, and \$12,000 for extraordinary risks. In addition to this she claims \$4,000 for a trip to Cairo, making a sum total of about \$28,000 for about thirty days' services, which, under all the circumstances, is certainly a very reasonable and modest charge.—St. Louis Democrat.

D. A. Brown, of Massachusetts, has a tame rat which he has trained to catch and devour flies. It is a pity that all rats cannot be as usefully employed.

To-Day's Report.

[Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.]
MORNING DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, July 23.
Midnight.—Gen. Tyler is in the city to-night. He says he knows nothing about federal troops throwing up entrenchments at Centerville.

Herald's Despatch.—About 20,000 men have been ordered here from different states. Governors of the several states of New England and New York respond nobly. The President and Secretary Seward visited fortifications on the Virginia side to-day. They were received by the gallant 69th with the greatest enthusiasm.

The President asked if they intended to re-enlist. They replied "Yes, if the President desired." He answered emphatically that he did and wrote them a letter complimenting them on their brave and heroic conduct, and expressed a hope that they would enlist for the war, which was received with cheers and a determination was expressed to go in for the war and stand by the government and flag forever.

The barbarities practiced by rebels at the battle of Bull's Run are unparalleled. A private of the 1st Connecticut regiment found a wounded rebel lying in the sun, and carried him gently to the shade and gave him a drink from his canteen. The rebel revived, and instantly shot his benefactor. Another instance where a number of our wounded were placed together in the shade, were deliberately fired upon by the rebel cavalry.

The Michigan regiments at the time marched up to one of the heaviest of the rebel batteries, which had several times been unsuccessfully shelled by our batteries. They were exposed to a terrific fire by artillery and rifles. They, as well as the Zouaves, were without support, and after three ineffectual attempts, were compelled to abandon the effort to take the battery. In this charge, Col. Wilcox, who is reported wounded and taken prisoner, was reported killed. Total number killed of regiment is estimated at 40. It is the general opinion of nearly all officers that the loss of the entire Michigan corps last night and to-day will be three times that number. The men in charge of the hospital at Centerville states that when he left there yesterday morning the rebel pickets were within 100 rods of the village. There were 120 men in the hospital when he retired.

During the fight the rebels carried the American flag to deceive our men. Rebel sharpshooters also fired on Vivandieres, and many were wounded to the wounded. Rebels also shot at ambulances, bringing off wounded. They also fired point blank at the hospital buildings.

Senator Breckinridge visited the rebel prisoners taken at Fairfax Court House and Centerville, and in his intercourse with them does not conceal his sympathy with their cause.

Senator Tribunes dispatch says Seymour, of Andover, Mass., and Sumner, was actively engaged in disposing of the army in defensive works in Virginia to the best advantage. Several fresh regiments were posted in the entrenchments, lying on their arms all night, but nothing was seen of the rebels, they not having ventured beyond Centerville.

It is reported to-day that the rebels are evacuating Manassas, and moving toward Richmond. About noon long trains of baggage wagons were seen going towards Manassas from the enemy's lines, showing that they were at that time preparing for a backward movement.

BALTIMORE, June 23.
Special to the Tribune says letters have been received here from Richmond, communicating intelligence that Gen. Lee left that city on the 18th inst., with a large force for Lynchburg, on his way to intercept Gen. McClellan.

MARRIED.
In Bradford, July 22d, at the house of J. O. Fuller, by Rev. D. O. Jones, Mr. EDWIN DICKENS and Mrs. SARAH M. CAMPBELL, all of Bradford, Rock county, Wis.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
GRAND ENTERTAINMENT!
Miss Adah Isaacs Menken,
The world-renowned Actress and Actor will give one of her varied entertainments on Wednesday Evening, July 24th, at 12 P. M. at F. S. HALL, to consist of Readings and Dramatic Sketches, Dickens, Edgar A. Poe, Willis and many other of the most celebrated ancient and modern authors.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

AMERICAN WATCHES!
MADE BY THE
American Watch Company,
AT WALTHAM, MASS.
THE BEST WATCH MADE.
A GOOD AMERICAN watch constantly on hand and for sale at Manufacturers' Retail Price.
Clocks, Silver Ware, Jewelry, &c.
All goods sold by me are warranted to give satisfaction or money refunded.
Particular attention paid to repairing Fine Watches. Jewelry and Clocks repaired and cleaned in good style.
CASH PAID FOR OLD SILVER.
Call at J. C. SPAULDING, No. 1, Myers Block.

WASHINGTON, July 24.
Information was received this morning that the confederate pickets extend to where Tyler's party encamped here last night, in the neighborhood of Fall's Church.

Most serious apprehension is still felt for Hon. Alfred Ely, Major Bidwell, of the 1st Michigan regiment, who assumed command of the regiment after Col. Wilcox fell, is busily engaged gathering up his men. He estimates that 20 or 30 will cover the killed, and double that number the wounded in his regiment. Business in the war department to-day is remarkably heavy.

Illinois has offered 17, and Indiana 10 additional regiments.

WASHINGTON, July 24.
In the present confused condition of affairs it is impossible to procure full lists of killed and wounded. There cannot yet be any official report giving information. Names of such as can be ascertained will be transmitted as soon as received.

St. Louis, July 24.
The Springfield correspondent of the Democrat, under date of the 20th, writes as follows:
Cols. Seigel and Solomon are reorganizing their regiments for three years service, securing many recruits from this vicinity. The entire force now here is over 8,000, nearly all will re-enlist for three years.

Gen. Sweeney, with a force of 1,200 men, starts to Forsythe, on White River, in Taney county.

Lyon's command left Campbell, 2 miles northwest of here to-day, will go into camp at Little Rock, 10 miles west on the western road. Other offensive movements will be made next week. McCulloch is still at Camp Walker, Arkansas, with 5,000 well armed troops. Jackson is some 12 or 15 miles this side with 10,000 poorly armed and undisciplined men.

Home guards have been revived of active duty and are now harvesting their crops. Much complaint is made at the tardiness with which our troops were supplied with necessary stores and provisions.

Fort Monroe, July 23.
An important movement from Old Point was to have taken place to-day, but has been postponed in consequence of unfortunate news from Washington. Our troops are being sent to avenge the disasters at Great Bethel and Bull's Run.

The gun boat Pogras stationed at Newport News, was yesterday allowed to pass up James River. She was probably to load with iron, destined for Richmond. Only

six shots were fired at her. The confederates in the vicinity are allowed to do quite as they please.

GEN. POMEROY'S BILL TO SUPPRESS THE REBELLION, JULY 16th.—Mr. Pomeroxy asked, and by unanimous consent obtained, leave to bring in the following bill; which was read twice, and ordered to lie on the table and be printed:

A BILL TO SUPPRESS THE SLAVEHOLDERS' REBELLION.

WHEREAS, by article first, section eight, of the Constitution of the United States, Congress has power to provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States, "to raise and support armies," "to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces," "to provide for the calling forth of the militia to execute the laws of the Union," "to suppress insurrection and repel invasion," and to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers; and whereas the creation of the Union by the people of the original thirteen states was a mutual pledge of both people and states to a republican form of government, guaranteed to each by the virtue of the Constitution, and whereas in this end, if to the encroachments of despotic institutions from without, be the well settled policy of this American government, much more is it essential to its self preservation that, in "providing for the general welfare," the united government should crush from the soil of the Union every germ of despotism that threatens its liberties; and whereas slavery in this republic has culminated in a formidable rebellion, which threatens the liberties of the whole nation; and whereas the cause of the slave power, since the creation of the Union, has been patently and manifestly in every form of despotism; and whereas the great question before the nation, which is called upon to settle now—and settle forever—once for all, and for which the loyal people and states of this country are pouring out their blood and lavishing their treasure, is whether American slavery shall die or whether American freedom shall live; therefore, by the people of the United States, as herein set forth, and as a general military necessity forced upon us by this rebellion.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
That, from and after the passage of this act, there shall be no slavery or involuntary servitude in any of the states of this Union that claim to have seceded from the government, and are in open and armed resistance to the execution of the laws and the provisions of the Constitution of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That immediately upon the passage of this act, the President of the United States shall cause his proclamation to be issued, setting forth the immediate and unconditional emancipation of all persons held as slaves in any of the aforesaid states, under the laws thereof. And also ordering all officers and collectors to tax stills, boilers, and other utensils used in distilling spirituous liquors fifteen cents per gallon of capacity. Fermented and malt liquors are to be taxed five cents on a gallon, and spirituous liquors ten cents on a gallon. Vehicles used exclusively for the transportation of merchandise are to be free, but carriages are to be taxed; those valued at \$50 are to be taxed \$1; those over \$1,000 will be taxed \$50, with intermediate rates in proportion to the value of the vehicle.

The direct taxation bill, as reported, imposes a tax of \$30,000,000 on real estate and slaves, distributed through the states and territories. The necessary assessors and collectors are provided for. The bill also proposes to tax stills, boilers, and other utensils used in distilling spirituous liquors fifteen cents per gallon of capacity. Fermented and malt liquors are to be taxed five cents on a gallon, and spirituous liquors ten cents on a gallon. Vehicles used exclusively for the transportation of merchandise are to be free, but carriages are to be taxed; those valued at \$50 are to be taxed \$1; those over \$1,000 will be taxed \$50, with intermediate rates in proportion to the value of the vehicle.

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INSURANCE.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

May 1, 1860.

ASSETS.	
Cash on hand and in bank	\$38,388.11
Cash in hands of Agents, and in course of transmission	62,890.89
Real estate, unimproved, (cash value)	15,000.00
2479 shares bank stock in Hartford, N.Y. at par	20,382.50
2200 " " " " " " " " " "	22,000.00
500 " " " " " " " " " "	10,750.00
400 " " " " " " " " " "	40,300.00
400 " " " " " " " " " "	16,750.00
Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent.	35,500.00
State stock, (Connecticut, Ohio, Michigan, Missouri), 6 per cent.	66,625.00
30 shares State Bank Wisconsin.	2,140.00

Total Assets, \$383,704.63
Total Liabilities, 64,847.72
Insurance against fire, on buildings, stores, warehouses, mills, manufactories, and most other kinds of property, can be effected in any sum, on liberal terms, as the nature of the risks and security of policy-holders will admit.

The above is the oldest company doing business in this state, and with peculiar propriety has been designated "The Old Hartford" in the policy. It is insured, it refers to a solid million of assets well invested; and if any property was needed to commend it to the public for liberal patronage, we might refer to its history of success in business and honorable dealing with its patrons, for over half a century, as amply sufficient for the purpose.

Policies issued without delay by
mayday
W. WHITAKER, Agent.

Guard Against Fall and Winter Fires

BY CHOICE INSURANCE WITH THE

ÆTNA

INSURANCE COMPANY,

Hartford, Conn.

Incorporated 1819—Charter Perpetual.
Cash Capital, - \$1,000,000,
Absolute and Unimpaired.
Net Surplus of \$942,183.72,
and the prestige of 40 years' successful experience.

Upwards of \$12,000,000

of losses have been paid by the Ætina Insurance Company in the past forty years.

The value of reliable insurance will be apparent from the following

LOSSES PAID BY THE ÆTNA
during the past five years:

In Ohio,	\$481,629.83	Michigan,	\$158,043.81
Wisconsin,	106,955.97	Indiana,	140,609.91
Connecticut,	201,000.00	Illinois,	148,595.00
Missouri,	\$84,518.04	Tennessee,	97,510.41
Texas & Minn.,	12,359.40	Kansas & Neb.,	10,540.77
Penn. & Ark.,	24,600.00	Calif. & Nev.,	25,845.00
Mississippi and Alabama,	\$60,412.18		

FIRE AND INLAND NAVIGATION

Risks accepted at terms consistent with solvency and fair profits.

Special attention given to insurance for terms of 1 to 5 years.

DEWELLINGS AND CONTENTS.

The best service long and successfully tried, and the many advantages the Ætina Insurance Company presents in its line, should not be overlooked by those ready to insure and understanding their best interests.

During "stringent times" the necessity for reliable insurance becomes an imperative duty—the ability of property holders to sustain being their best security.

Agencies in all the principal cities and towns throughout the state. Policies issued without delay, by any of the duly authorized agents of the company.

Business attended to with dispatch and fidelity.
spalding
H. W. COLLINS, Agent.

Fire, Life and Marine.

Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company,

New York City. \$380,000
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS.

Niagara Fire Insurance Company,

New York City. \$514,000
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS.

Park Fire Insurance Company,

New York City. \$286,000
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS.

Phenix Fire Insurance Company,

Brooklyn, L. I. \$209,487
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS.

Montauk Fire Insurance Company,

Brooklyn, L. I. \$105,000
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS.

Springfield Fire & Marine Ins. Co.,

Springfield, Mass. \$450,000
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS.

THE above are First Class, fully popular, and prompt paying companies. They invite investigation into their condition and solicit business upon their terms. In point of solvency and reliability, and honorable dealing, they have few equals, and no superiors. They are insured upon the very best securities in the world—first class bonds, and the most reliable property in New York and Brooklyn—securities that have been tested in the most severe trials, and are every way more reliable and permanent than railroad, bank, and other stocks, which are subject to the fluctuations of the market, and which, in the event of a panic, as the experience of the past teaches, to become almost, if not entirely, valueless. And while there are companies entering the market, and endeavoring to attract attention by publishing partial and one-sided statements of their condition, and without a cash surplus on hand, and without the endorsement of the public for liberal patronage.

Policies issued without delay, and claims paid for a series of years at no less rates than can be done by Mutual Companies, and a cordial invitation is made to the public for liberal patronage.

All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

New York Life Insurance Company,

Cash Capital Over \$1,000,000

all well invested for the benefit of Policy holders, so that the profit of this vast fund pays a large proportion of their annual dividends, and the balance is paid to the very best life insurance companies in this state.

Office in Young America Street, HARTFORD, Conn.

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Cephalic Pills

CURE

Sick Headaches

CURE

Nervous Headache

CURE

All kinds of Headache.

By the use of these pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing *Nervous and Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

See *Literary Men, Students, delicate females*, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone and vigor* to the *digestive organs*, and restoring the *natural elasticity and strength of the whole system*.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry O. Spalding on each box. Beware of cheap imitations. A box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the price, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to
HENRY O. SPALDING,
48 Cedar Street, New York.

THE FOLLOWING ENDORSEMENTS OF

SPALDING'S

HEADACHE

SPEEDY AND SURE CURE

IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

At this testimonial were undertaken by Mr. SPALDING, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.

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Useful and Economical.

MACHINES AND IMPLEMENTS.

in use, are, or have been

SUBJECTS OF PATENTS.

THEY ARE PUBLIC BENEFICENTERS. To be liber-

ally in their prosecution, is only to be just towards the rights of property, and tends to increase the public wealth and hasten the progress of practical improvements and sciences.

The settled doctrine of the courts, now, under the light of large experience, is, to incline to constructions most favorable to patentees—

See *from opinion of U. S. Court in a late Patent Case.*

Three-fifths of the earth's surface is covered with water. Vast sums of money and the best mechanical and engineering skill has, for ages, been employed to produce machinery to bring this universal and indispensable element into convenient use.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

See *Literary Men, Students, delicate females*, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone and vigor* to the *digestive organs*, and restoring the *natural elasticity and strength of the whole system*.

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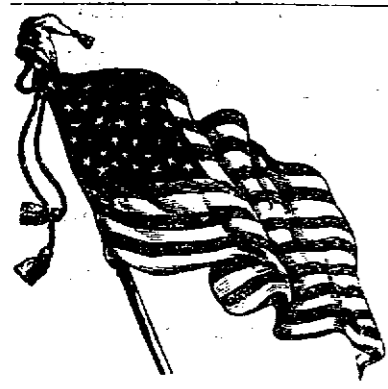
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SPALDING'S



Forever float that standard safe!
Where breaks the foe but falls before us!
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The Banks Bringing their Securities up to Par.

According to information received from the bank controller, the following banks have made their circulation par in the department either by substituting Wisconsin securities for their southern bonds, or by adding Wisconsin bonds to the remainder of their stock. An additional statement will be made to-day.

Bank of Green Bay.

Oakshosh Commercial.

Bank of Sparta.

Corn Planters' Bank.

Exchange Bank of Darling & Co.

Frontier Bank.

Waukesha County Bank.

Sun Prairie Bank.

Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank.

Walworth County Bank.

Bank of the Interior.

Bank of Columbus.

Rockwell & Co.'s Bank.

St. Croix Valley Bank.

Bank of Moneka.

Bank of Fox Lake.

Northern Bank.

SHUNNING THE CONFEDERATE CONSTITUTION.—The people of Georgia were required to vote, on the 22d inst., on the ratification of the confederate constitution, and the result shows a cold indifference to that form of government which they are said to be so enthusiastically supporting that we were not prepared to see. The Savannah Sentinel says:—

The returns of the election of the 22d, in relation to the ratification of the new constitution, show a very meagre vote, and that the people cared almost nothing about the matter. In Bainbridge no election was held, and the Sumter Republican and Carterville Express make no mention of any election in Sumter and Cass. So far as heard from the vote stands: for ratification 1,654, against 944—majority 740.

HOW THE NEWS WAS RECEIVED AT CAMP RANDALL.—The Madison Journal says:—"The news of the repulse of Gen. McDowell has produced no dispiriting effect upon the volunteers at Camp Randall. On the contrary, it has increased their desire to be transferred without delay to the scene of active service. The announcement that they were to leave for Washington on Wednesday was received with deafening cheers by the 5th regiment. The boys threw up their caps, and hurrahed with the wildest enthusiasm. These demonstrations were subsequently followed by considerable hard swearing concerning the panic in Gen. McDowell's army, and the delay of General Patterson."

CORN PROSPECTS.—From Sheboygan Journal, July 17.—Spring wheat is coming along finely and promises an abundant yield.—Corn, potatoes, &c., are doing well.

From Mineral Point Tribune, July 16.—Wheat promises well. Oats and barley are heavy and promise a good yield. With favorable weather there will be a good crop of corn, and potatoes are abundant and look well.

From Oshkosh Courier.—The wheat fields in this section are making a promising show for a fair crop.

From Fort Atkinson Standard, July 18.—The crops in this section promise well. Rye is being cut, and yields well. Corn and potatoes look well, and wheat will be ready to cut in two weeks.

From Galesville Transcript.—With a few exceptions the prospect is quite flattering, but as a whole we think the crop will not exceed $\frac{1}{2}$ in quantity of what it was last year.

A MONSTROUS FREIGHT TRAIN.—The largest train of loaded cars that ever entered Chicago, came in over the Illinois Central railroad on Sunday evening, embracing 90 cars—over half a mile in length, containing about 900 tons of grain, for the Chicago market.

SPICES AT WASHINGTON.—One of the causes of the disastrous defeat near Manassas was doubtless the thorough acquaintance of the rebels with the movements at Washington, by means of spies. Mr. Raymond writes to the New York Times of the effects left at Fairfax by the flying reversion troops:

One discovery was made of some significance. Gen. McDowell had had the topographical engineers under his charge employed for several weeks in preparing very minute and accurate maps of this portion of the state. It had been brought to a very high state of perfection, and was particularly valuable from the fact that no maps of this country have ever before been made. A few photographic copies of this map were made a few days since for the use of the war department and of the officers engaged in the movement. One of these maps was found in the camp of the Palmetto Guards. Of course it could have come there only through the treachery of some person holding responsible position in our government.

THE PAPACY.—The Pope, according to information received at Paris, has signed an instrument creating a commission of five prelates, who shall have authority, in case of need, to elect a new provisional Pope, without convoking the college of cardinals.

From the Scientific American.
What Guns are Best.

It is no doubt the desire of every army and nation to possess the best implements of war, but great uncertainty prevails as to which are the most efficient. The principles of operation and the principles of mechanical construction embraced in the variety of weapons now brought before the public are so different, and the opinions so numerous respecting their merits, that it is very difficult to arrive at proper conclusions respecting them. A few words on this subject, to bring the matter intelligently before those in authority and the public, may be of some service.

Rifled cannon are now held to be the most efficient for artillery purposes. Their aim is more accurate, and their range much greater than the old smooth-bored cannon, hence they are more destructive. It now seems to be the object of military authorities everywhere to bring them into general use, and if one army is provided with rifled cannon, its adversary must obtain similar guns or fight at a great disadvantage. For close engagements smooth-bored cannon must always be employed for firing grape and canister; therefore, rifled cannon are the most effective at long ranges, smooth-bored guns are for a large portion of the effective artillery belonging to an army for action at close quarters.

There are two special classes of rifled cannon, respecting which there are divided opinions among military men and others. The one has a movable breech and is loaded at the rear; the other has a close cylinder behind, and is loaded at the muzzle. It is claimed for the breech-loaders that they can be loaded with less labor, are more convenient for receiving shot and shells, and that expanding shot are not required for them. The objections to them are, that they are more complicated and expensive in construction, and that they are more liable to get injured and become inoperative in action.

The greater simplicity of muzzle-loading cannon is admitted, but either winged shot or expanding shot is required for them. If muzzle-loading rifled cannon are equally as good as breech-loaders, all the sound old smooth-bored guns in our arsenals, forts and navy yards can be converted into serviceable and efficient rifled guns by simply grooving their insides, and this can be effected at a very small expense. This is, therefore, the important subject for consideration, as it now divides the opinions of very able military authorities.

The English and Prussian governments have given their countenance to the adoption of breech-loading rifled cannon, and the Belgian government has recently proposed to expend about \$3,000,000 for the reconstruction of its artillery, adopting the Prussian screw-breech guns, which are said to be less dangerous in loading, more accurate in aim, and easier loaded than those which are charged at the muzzle. On the other hand, the French, Russian, Dutch and Swedish governments have adopted muzzle-loading rifled cannon, the Hollanders having converted a number of their old worn-out pieces into good rifled guns by a process which exhibits genuine economy and considerable ingenuity. In the arsenals of Holland there were a number of six-pounder bronze guns which had become so defective by use that they were condemned to be remelted and re-cast. A happy thought struck one of the engineers. He proposed to clean out the bores and partially fill them in with a re-casting of bronze metal and then rifle them. This suggestion was carried out, and the old six-pounder defective smooth-bored cannon have been converted into rifled guns. By this simple process the Dutch have obtained from their old condemned bronze guns as efficient light field pieces as those of France and Russia, at the expense of only seven dollars for each.

Those who have advocated the muzzle-loaders and condemned those which are charged at the rear, say that the latter have been tried and condemned long ago—that they were the earliest class of guns made, therefore they should not receive that attention which is now bestowed upon them. Such a charge as this should receive but little consideration, for revolving firearms were really among the most early that were tried, and in the Tower of London there is a firearm nearly two hundred years old, which has a revolving charge chamber operated on the same principle as the most approved modern revolvers; and yet such weapons became lost to the public until revived by the improved Colt pistol.

Every firearm should be judged upon a consideration of its own merits, after repeated trials, and not by the prejudices and interests of any man or party. This is the only way to arrive at right conclusions respecting the merits of any piece of mechanism.

Having paid considerable attention to various kinds of guns, we believe that every sound gun in our country may be converted, at a trifling expense, into a good and efficient rifled cannon by the simple operation of rifling. We consider it folly to expend large sums in obtaining new rifled cannon while old ones can be rendered nearly as good as the best that are made from new materials.

The public has read accounts of the Sawyer, and James, and the Hotchkiss cannon, but the guns which have received such names are common rifled cannon. The names of the inventors of the peculiar shot which were fired with rifled cannon, have been transferred to the guns by correspondents of papers unacquainted with the inventions.

In the construction of new rifled cannon for loading at the muzzle, we believe it will be found advantageous to employ a screw-breech piece, to remain fixed in firing, but which, if a shot should get fast in loading, may be removed for the purpose of getting out the shot. This method of making muzzle-loading cannon does not seem an improvement, we believe, and the same principles of construction may also be applied with advantage to small arms.

HISTORICAL.—The first temperance society that ever existed in Wisconsin, or on any state west of Lake Michigan, was organized at Green Bay on the 30th of May, 1831. The first meeting was conducted by Hon. John Lawe, Hon. J. D. Doty, Rev. Richard F. Cadle, Rev. Samuel Mazzuchelli, Hon. Morgan L. Martin, Thos. L. Frank, and Rev. J. Smith.

Rev. Samuel Mazzuchelli, Roman Catholic, was president and Rev. R. F. Cadle, Protestant Episcopal, was secretary of the meeting to organize the society, and the first officers of the society were Hon. John D. Lawe, president, Hon. James D. Doty, and Hon. John P. Arndt, vice presidents, and Hon. V. Seydman, secretary and Rev. R. F. Cadle, treasurer.—*Green Bay Advocate.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THIS DAILY GAZETTE.
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—11 A. M. Later accounts show that the number of killed is much less than was at first supposed. Official lists are preparing as rapidly as possible.

Col. Maunton, of New Hampshire, member of congress, lost an arm.

Col. Lamson was slightly wounded.

Gov. Sprague was in the thickest of the fight and presented a gallant appearance.

The regiments which have suffered most are the Fire Zouaves, 69th New York, the Connecticut list, and the Massachusetts 1st and 8th.

A great number of members of congress and civilians were on the battle-field, and their flight added to the confusion.

The number of our troops actually engaged in the conflict did not exceed 20,000.

New York, July 23.

Commercial despatch.—Major Harris left with a flag of truce to-day to recover the body of Col. Cameron.

The assistant surgeon at Centerville says the killed and wounded will not exceed six hundred. Centerville was occupied last night by the Virginia cavalry, and scouts extended to Fairfax. They were very indistinctly engaged in packing up knapsacks, canteens, &c., on the road. No prospect of the traitors advancing.

The government is hourly receiving offers of regiments, which are accepted. Misfortune has had no disheartening effects.

Eighteen cannon were lost in the retreat. Capt. Dorr, of Hartford, and also Alabama colonel and captured five rebels.

New York, July 23.

A private despatch says that the 71st regiment had seventy-five killed, one hundred and eight wounded and two hundred taken prisoners.

Baltimore, July 23.

A gentleman from valley of Virginia says Gen. Johnston left Winchester on Thursday noon and reached Manassas during the battle of 20,000 strong.

It was confidently asserted at Winchester that Gen. Johnston was killed at Manassas. Also reported, but not confirmed, that Gen. Jackson was killed.

Messengers sent from Manassas represent the enemy in a starving condition, and all the produce in the neighborhood as being seized and sent down. Suffering at Winchester was very great.

Philadelphia, July 23.

The Bulletin of this city has a special despatch, dated Monday evening, stating that Senator Wade had arrived at Washington. He states that he left two divisions of the army at Centerville. The enemy remained in their entrenchments. Gen. Tyler had thrown up entrenchments at Centerville. There was no prospect of an attack.

Gov. Sprague spiked the 1st Rhode Island battery on the field.

Geo. P. Putnam, of New York, slept at Centerville Saturday night and in the morning walked to Alexandria with one hundred and fifty wagons. The main body of the army was then at Centerville.

New York, July 23.

The first regiment of Sickles' brigade left yesterday, and another regiment of the brigade will leave this afternoon.

Halifax, July 23.

The Arabia from Liverpool, 13th, and Queenstown, 14th, arrived this afternoon.

Liverpool, July 13.

Breadstuffs—four flour. Wheat dull and 24c lower.

Cairo, July 23.

The rebels are rapidly organizing opposite here, in Kentucky. It is reported that Watkins is encamped, with 2,000 men, within seven miles of Bloomfield, Mo. He has no field pieces, and was poorly fed.

Claib Jackson and staff were at Memphis on Saturday last.

The loss of rebels at the fight at Manassas is estimated at 3,000.

Detroit, July 23.

A private despatch received here this afternoon from Manassas, via Richmond, says Col. Wilcox, commander of the second brigade, third division, is a prisoner at Manassas, slightly wounded.

New York, July 23.

A special account of the battle at Bull's Run says the single cause of the panic was the charge by a large body of cavalry among the teamsters and struggling soldiers who were in the rear of our main forces.

When Gen. McDowell found that his reserve was on the retreat, it was too late to counteract the mistake, and he then commanded the main body to fall back, which it did quietly and in good order.

The men, who had been fighting all day without food and water, were in a state of complete exhaustion.

A spectator, an Englishman, who was present at all the Crimean battles, says this fighting had been of the most splendid kind—such charges as the Fire Zouaves and the 69th Irish regiment, he had not seen at Inkerman or the Alma.

The following despatch from the secretary of war has just been received by the Union defence committee of this city.

Washington, July 22.

In reply to your telegram I will say, cheer our friends to active exertions, that we may retrieve our misfortunes. We are making vigorous efforts to concentrate a large and irresistible army at this point. Regiments are now arriving. The works on the south side of the Potomac are being well manned. The capital is safe.

(Signed.) SIMON CAMERON.

Washington, July 23.

It is now ascertained that the killed will fall short of 1,000. The rebels did not follow our retreating force after they passed Bull's Run.

Col. Renshaw of Pennsylvania, 26th regiment, returned to the battle field about 11 o'clock Sunday night and brought off six pieces of artillery, which he delivered to the commanding officer of the Potomac yesterday evening. He reports field clean and not an enemy in sight.

The president and secretary of war are vigorously at work organizing a powerful army. Within the next six hours over 6,000 fresh men, with a number of batteries of artillery have been accepted. A number of regiments have arrived. Every day will bring immense reinforcements to the national capital. Ten new regiments will be in Baltimore early this evening. The response from every quarter has been most gratifying and truly patriotic.

Capt. Tyler received a letter this morning from Capt. Gibson, of the Franklin brigade, dated Centerville, asking for horse fodder, from which it appears our troops are still there.

Providence, July 23.

Lieut. Gov. Arnold has issued a proclamation paying a tribute to our dead soldiers and calling for enlistment of more men.

passion and resentment, will recollect only their duty to their country, that the war is not waged for conquest or subjugation, or interfering with the rights or established institutions of these states, but to maintain and defend the supremacy of the constitution with the rights and equality under it unpaired; that as soon as these objects shall be accomplished, the war ought to cease.

Quincy, July 23.

The secession cause in Missouri appears to have received a new impetus from late war news from the east. Persons who have arrived here report bands organizing in many parts. It is stated that seven thousand rebels were encamped at Monticello last night. Hannibal was expecting an attack from five hundred rebels last night, but it was postponed. The Home Guards are making preparation to resist an attack to-night. A small cannon was sent down from here this evening to aid them.

Nothing exciting heard to-day from our troops in Missouri. They appear to be engaged more as police than as active campaigners.

Thirty bundles of telegraph wire and other materials have arrived here, and other evidence points to the speedy construction of a line from Quincy to Palmyra, thus restoring connection by telegraph between the east and Fort Kearney via St. Joseph.

Washington, July 23.

Ten prisoners were brought in to-day.—They were Georgians and South Carolinians.

Gen. McClellan is expected here to-morrow.

Balls found on the battle-field show that the rebel arms of English manufacture. Some of the light batteries and single pieces of cannon, before reported lost, are being sent in; among them the rifled 32-pounders left on the field.

The entire loss in killed, wounded and missing in the Ohio 1st and 2d regiments is reported at 40.

The utmost excitement continues to exist at Alexandria. Citizens anticipate an advance of the rebels within forty-eight hours. But fifty of Captain Leveque's Fire Zouaves, Co. E, have returned, out of ninety-seven. It is asserted that there are no federal troops either at or south of Fairfax Court House.

St. Louis, July 23.

Advices from north Missouri are to the effect that Sunday morning, a body of Col. Smith's Missouri Zouaves went to Danville and arrested four men known to have been engaged in the late hanging of Col. Sharpe and Lieut. Jaeger, took them to the outskirts of the town and there shot them.—One of them, Robert Terrell, was a lawyer, formerly editor of the Danville Herald.—Two men concerned in the same outrage were shot near Mexico, Audrain county, by a company of cavalry under Capt. Smith.

Four or five others of the same gang escaped on horseback. One of these shot was the captain of a company of rebels at Mexico, named Moultrie. Fully seven thousand troops are now stationed at various points on the line of the North Missouri Railroad. It is reported that a large body of rebels from south-east Missouri are marching on Pilot Knob, the southern terminus of the Iron Mountain railroad, and that Col. Bland, stationed at that point, has sent for reinforcements.

Cairo, Ill., July 23.

Rebels are rapidly organizing opposite here, in Kentucky. It is reported that Watkins is encamped seven miles from Bloomfield, Missouri. He has no field pieces, and his men are poorly armed. Claib Jackson and staff were at Memphis Saturday last. An attack on Bird's Point is threatened. The loss of the rebels in the fight at Manassas is estimated by them to be 3,000.

Halifax, July 23.

The Arabia, from Liverpool 18th, and Queenstown 14th, arrived this p. m.

Prince Napoleon and wife would sail from Lisbon on the 8th for New York.

The archbishop of Ferrara, Cardinal Hannelli, is likely to succeed to the papal chair in case of the Pope's death.

The new sultan of Turkey has dismissed his seraglio, and retains only one wife.

Special despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

Washington, July 23.

The news from Jefferson City that the convention has vacated the chair of its late president (Gen. Sterling Price) and elected Hon. Robert Wilson, president, instead, gives great satisfaction here. The vote on the resolution reveals that three changes since the session in February, one of whom is Major Wright of this city. He was elected as an unconditional Unionist, but now denounces the government. He has become very unpopular already, and was repeatedly called to order during his speech.

The news of McDowell's reverses in Virginia makes the Unionists in the convention more resolute, and more firmly in favor of cleaning out Claib Jackson.

There is a feverish feeling in town, caused by vague reports that rebel troops from Arkansas are in Missouri, marching on Pilot Knob, and Iron Mountain Road. News from Springfield of the 20th inst. states that Gen. Sweeney has been ordered to Washington. Another report says he had left with 500 men for Forsyth, on White River.

On the 19th, forty residents of Carroll and Marion counties, Arkansas, arrived in Gen. Lyon's camp, and enlisted for three years. They say many of their neighbors would follow, if they could.

Government is buying new wheat around Springfield.

McCulloch is reported to have fallen back on Fort Smith, leaving Jackson without a military leader. The latter has 10,000 raw, undisciplined, and poorly armed men in camp. He has desolated the surrounding country.

Six hundred of Sigel's regiment have enlisted for the war.

Judge Catron refused two rebel applications for writs of habeas corpus from Pilot Knob to-day.

Special Despatch to the Cincinnati Commercial.

Washington, July 22.

This city is wrapped in profound gloom. Both houses of congress adjourned early, being wholly indisposed to business. The various regiments are slowly regathering. The utmost possible satisfaction is felt at the appointment of McClellan to this department. Soldiers hail it as a good omen.

Russell, of the London Times, says he never in his life saw such fighting as yesterday. Four hours, he says, both armies stood up to a kind of conflict, which for vigor, endurance and pertinacity, was unequalled.

Leading congressmen, many of whom were witnesses of the action, loudly condemn the generals on the field, for ordering a premature attack instead of fortifying and awaiting reinforcements. This is the universal verdict of every man who knows the situation.

A BIG SWINDLER.—The steamer City of Alton has sent in a bill for services rendered the United States government, claiming 24 days' services, at \$500 per day, and \$12,000 for extraordinary risks. In addition to this she claims \$4,000 for a trip to Cairo, making a sum total of about \$26,000 for about thirty days' services, which, under all the circumstances, is certainly a very reasonable and modest charge.—*St. Louis Democrat.*

D. A. Brown, of Massachusetts, has a tame rat which he has trained to catch and devour flies. It is a pity that all rats caught by such a usefully employed.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, July 23.

Midnight.—Gen. Tyler is in the city to-night. He says he knows nothing about federal troops throwing up entrenchments at Centerville.

Herald's Despatch.—About 20,000 men have been ordered here from different states. Governors of the several states of New England and New York respond nobly.

The President and Secretary Seward visited fortifications on the Virginia side to-day. They were received by the gallant 69th with the greatest enthusiasm.

The President asked if he intended to re-enlist. They replied "Yes, if the President desired." He announced emphatically that he did and wrote a letter complimenting them on their brave and heroic conduct, and expressed a hope that they would enlist for the war, which was received with cheers and a determination was expressed to go in for the war and stand by the government and flag forever.

The batteries practiced by rebels at the battle of Bull's Run are unparalleled. A private of the 1st Connecticut regiment carried a wounded rebel lying in the shade and gave him a drink from his canteen. The rebel revived, and instantly shot his benefactor. Another instance where a number of our wounded were placed together in the shade, were deliberately fired upon by the rebel cavalry.

The Michigan regiments at the time marched up to one of the heaviest of the rebel batteries, which had several times been unsuccessfully charged by the N. Y. Fire Zouaves. They were exposed to a terrible fire by artillery and musketry. They, as well as the Zouaves, were without support, and after three ineffectual attempts were compelled to abandon the effort to take the battery. In this charge, Col. Wilcox, who is reported wounded and taken prisoner, was reported killed. Total number killed of regiment is estimated at 40. It is the general opinion of nearly all officers that the loss of the enemy is nearly twice as great as ours.

Times Despatch says our lost and wounded will not exceed 600, though the missing will be three times that number. The surgeon in charge of the hospital at Centerville states that when he left there yesterday morning the rebel pickets were within 100 rods of the willow. There were 120 men in the hospital when he retired.

During the fight the rebels carried the American flag to decide our men. Rebel sharpshooters also fired on Vivandieres, who were carrying water to the wounded.—Rebels also shot at ambulances bringing off wounded. They also fired point blank at the hospital buildings.

Senator Breckinridge visited the rebel prisoners taken at Fairfax Court House and Centerville, and in his intercourse with them does not conceal his sympathy with their cause.

Tribune's despatch says Seymour, of Anderson's command in Sumter, was actively engaged yesterday in disposing of the army in defensive works in Virginia to the best advantage. Several fresh regiments were posted in the entrenchments, lying on their arms all night, but nothing was seen of the rebels, they not having ventured beyond Centerville.

It is reported to-day that the rebels are evacuating Manassas, and moving toward Richmond. About noon long trains of baggage wagons were seen going towards Manassas from the enemy's lines, showing that they were at that time preparing for a backward movement.

Baltimore, June 23.

Special to the Tribune says letters have been received here from Richmond, communicating intelligence that Gen. Lee left that city on the 18th inst., with a large force for Lynchburg, on his way to intercept Gen. McClellan.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, July 24.

Intelligence of this morning says: We learn that two intelligent members in Ellsworth's Zouaves arrived here last night—one of whom left Centerville at 4 p. m., the other left Fairfax Court-House at 12 m.—They both report that up to that time, at these respective points, no secession force had appeared which would seem sufficiently to indicate that it is any part of their purpose to undertake anything like an advance towards Washington. Affairs were more cheerful aspect to-day. Fresh troops are continually arriving. Baggage wagons and commissariat supplies seem to be as plentiful as heretofore, and altogether there is a gathering up of army fragments.

Boston, July 24.

Two thousand kegs of powder and one million ball cartridges were sent from Watertown arsenal yesterday for seat of war. A letter received from New Bedford states that the gunboat Massachusetts had a two hours' engagement, on the 9th, with the rebel party on ship Island, at South Mississippi. Massachusetts was damaged in rigging.

Information was received this morning that the confederate pickets extend to where Tyler's party encamped, in the neighborhood of Fairfax's Church.

Michigan's Appointments is still felt for Hon. Alfred Ely, Major Bidwell, of the 1st Michigan regiment, who assumed command of the regiment after Col. Wilcox fell, is busily engaged gathering up his men.—He estimates that 20 or 30 will cover the killed, and double that number the wounded in his regiment. Business in the war department to-day is remarkably heavy.

Illinois has offered 17, and Indiana 10 additional regiments.

Washington, July 24.

In the present confused condition of affairs it is impossible to procure full lists of killed and wounded. There cannot yet be any official report giving information.—Names of such as can be ascertained will be transmitted as soon as received.

St. Louis, July 24.

The Springfield correspondent of the Democrat, under date of the 20th, writes as follows:

Col. Seigel and Solomon are reorganizing their regiments for three years service, securing many recruits from this vicinity. The entire force now here is over 8,000, nearly all will re-enlist for three years.—Gen. Sweeney, with a force of 1,200 men, starts to Forsythe, on White River, in Taney county.

Lyon's command left Campbell, 2 miles northwest of here to-day, will go into camp at Little Rock, 10 miles west on the western river. Other offensive movements will be made next week. McCulloch is still at Camp Walker, Arkansas, with 5,000 well armed troops. Jackson is some 12 or 15 miles this side with 10,000 poorly armed and undisciplined men.

Home guards have been relieved of active duty and are now harvesting their crops. Much complaint is made at the tardiness with which our troops were supplied with necessary stores and provisions.

Fort Monroe, July 23.

An important movement from Old Point was to have taken place to-day, but has been postponed in consequence of unfortunate news from Washington. Our troops are impatient to avenge the disasters at Great Bethel and Bull's Run.

The gun boat Pegasus, stationed at Newport News, was yesterday allowed to pass up James river. She was probably to load with iron, destined for Richmond. Only

six shots were fired at her. The confederates in the vicinity are allowed to do quite as they please.

GEN. POMEROY'S BILL TO SUPPRESS THE REBELLION, JULY 16th.—Mr. Pomeroxy asked, and by unanimous consent obtained, leave to bring in the following bill; which was read twice, and ordered to lie on the table and be printed:

A BILL TO SUPPRESS THE SLAVEHOLDERS' REBELLION.

WHEREAS, by article first, section eight, of the Constitution of the United States, Congress has power to provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States, "to raise and support armies," "to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces," "to execute the laws of the Union," "to suppress insurrection and repel invasion," and to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers; and whereas the creation of the Union by the people of the original thirteen states was a mutual pledge of both people and states to a republican form of government, guaranteed to each by the united force of all; and whereas in securing this end, if to repel the encroachments of despotic institutions from without be the well settled policy of this American government, much more it is essential to its self preservation that, in "providing for the general welfare," the united government should crush from the soil of the Union every germ of despotism that threatens its liberties; and whereas slavery in this republic has continued in a formidable rebellion, which threatens the liberties of the whole nation; and whereas the rise of the slave power within its limits proves how utterly incompatible with republican institutions is every form of despotism; and whereas the great question before the nation, which it is called upon to settle now—and settle forever—once for all, and for which the loyal people and states of this country are pouring out their blood and lavishing their treasure, is, whether American slavery shall die or American freedom shall live; therefore, by virtue of the Constitution, as herein set forth, and as a great military necessity forced upon us by this rebellion,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That, from and after the passage of this act, there shall be no slavery or involuntary servitude in any of the states of this Union that claim to have seceded from the government, and are in open and armed resistance to the execution of the laws and the provisions of the Constitution of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That immediately upon the passage of this act, the President of the United States shall cause his proclamation to be issued, setting forth the immediate and unconditional emancipation of all persons held as slaves in any of the aforesaid states, under the laws thereof. And also ordering all officers to give protection to all such emancipated slaves, and accept the services of all who may tender them in behalf of the government, if in the judgment of such officers such services shall be useful or necessary to the prosecution of the war.

The direct taxation bill, as reported, imposes a tax of \$30,000,000 on real estate and slaves, distributed through the states and territories. The necessary assessors and collectors are provided for. The bill also proposes to tax stills, boilers, and other utensils used in distilling spirituous liquors fifteen cents on every gallon of capacity. Fermented and malt liquors are to be taxed five cents on a gallon, and spirituous liquors ten cents on a gallon. Vehicles used exclusively for the transportation of merchandise are to be free, but carriages are to be taxed \$1; those valued at \$50 are to be taxed \$1; those over \$1,000 will be taxed \$50, with intermediate rates in proportion to the value of the vehicle.

MARRIED.

In Bradford, July 23, the marriage of J. O. Fuller, esq., by Rev. D. O. Jones, Mr. EDWIN DICKENS and Mrs. TAMAR M. CAMPBELL, all of Bradford, Rock county, Wis.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Miss Adah Isaacs Menken, THE world-renowned Actress and Actress will give one of her rare and extraordinary performances Wednesday Evening, July 24th, AT LAPPIN'S HALL, to consist of Readings and Recitations from Shakespeare

